BRITISH COLUMBIA
The Best Place on Earth

BC Stats

Infoline

Contact: bcstats.infoline@gov.bc.ca *Issue: 08-40* *October 3rd, 2008*

- **Population rose 1.7% over the 12 months that ended July 1st, 2008**
- **Motorists covered an estimated 8.3 billion kilometres during the first quarter of 2008**
- **Tourists spent more (+0.9%) in the second quarter of 2008**

Population

- **During the second quarter of 2008, BC welcomed an estimated 16,847 people, the result of net interprovincial and international migration.** The province attracted migrants from the rest of Canada, with a second quarter net gain of 1,669 people. B.C. experienced net outflows to Saskatchewan and three of four Atlantic provinces, with a net outflow of 170 to Nova Scotia being the most significant. The biggest net inflows came from Ontario (+749), Manitoba (+425), and Quebec (+337).

  Alberta (+6,730) was the only province with a bigger net gain as a result of migration within Canada. The drawing power of the booming western economies is evident, as BC and Alberta, together with Saskatchewan (+1,107) attracted people from the rest of the country, while Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and New Brunswick lost migrants.

  International migration continued to swell BC's population, with a net increase of 15,178 people. BC's share of total Canadian immigration was 16.7%. *Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats*

- **BC's population grew 1.7% during the twelve-month period ending July 1st, 2008, rising to 4,381,603.** This was the second-highest population growth among the provinces, after Alberta (+2.1%). All other provinces except Northwest Territories (-0.6%) recorded increases in their population during the same time period. The Canadian population as a whole expanded 1.2%, rising to 33,311,389. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

The Economy

- **Food services and drinking places in the province saw revenues slip (-1.6%, *seasonally adjusted*) in July, reversing comparable growth in the previous month (+1.2%).** Food service establishments took in slightly less (-0.5%), but drinking places had a much less lucrative month (-13.6%).

  Sales at Canadian establishments edged down (-0.3%) with revenues off most notably at full service restaurants (-2.2%), where patrons order and pay for their meals at the table, and drinking places (-1.7%). Quebec (+2.0%), Saskatchewan (+1.1%) and New Brunswick (+0.7%) were the only provinces to post increased sales in July.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats

Transportation

- **Vehicles registered in BC travelled an estimated 8.3 billion kilometres (km) during the first quarter of 2008.** With 2.6 million registered vehicles, that is an average of about 3,100 km per vehicle. Passengers logged an estimated 11.7 billion km on the road, indicating that BC vehicles carried an average of 1.4 occupants (including driver). For Canada as a whole, 19.8 million registered vehicles travelled an estimated 73 billion km (approximately 3,600 km per vehicle).

  As of the second quarter of last year, 10% of registered cars and trucks (SUVs, vans, etc) in BC were more than 18 years old—much higher than the national proportion. Nationally, only 6% of registered cars and trucks

Report Educational Attainment of British Columbians

Did you know...
Even though only about 1% of global Internet users visit Google.ca, 90.8% of Canadians use it to search the web, making it the most viewed website in Canada. *Source: Alexa.com*

were pre-1990 models. The highest proportion of older vehicles was recorded in Saskatchewan (12%), while Quebec and Newfoundland & Labrador (each 3%) had the lowest. Older vehicles tend to have higher emissions and lower fuel economy—contributing disproportionately to air pollution.
Data Source: SC, Cat. # 53F0004-XIE

The Nation

- **Tourism spending in Canada increased 0.9% in the second quarter of this year.** The growth was driven by domestic tourism demand (+1.2%) as tourism spending by non-residents edged down 0.1%.
Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **The Canadian economy continued to grow at a steady rate in July, expanding 0.7% (*seasonally adjusted*) over the June level.** The growth was driven by the energy sector, which picked up speed (+3.1%) and accounted for nearly half the July increase. Wholesale trade (+1.9%) also recorded a particularly strong gain, but the rest of the service sector (+0.3%) was a mixed bag of ups and downs. Among the larger industries, finance, insurance & real estate advanced 0.3%, but the retail industry was flat (+0.0%).

  The goods sector fared better, with GDP climbing 1.7% as three of five industries posted increases. Mining, oil & gas extraction (+4.2%) climbed for the second time in five months and manufacturing (+1.3%) activities also picked up. However, agriculture, forestry, and fishing & hunting declined (-0.3%) and construction stalled (+0.0%) in July.
Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **Canadian manufacturers' selling prices were 8.1% higher in August than in the same month of 2007.** The increase was mostly attributable to soaring prices for petroleum & coal products (+46.2%). If petrolem and coal products were excluded, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) would have climbed just 3.8%. Prices for chemical (+15.4%), fabricated metal (+9.5%), and fruit, vegetables, feeds & other food (+9.1%) products were also up.

  BC producers of softwood lumber products received slightly less (-0.3%) for their lumber than they had a year earlier. Prices for Interior lumber (-1.2%) were significantly lower, outweighing an increase for coastal lumber (+2.2%). *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

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October 3rd, 2008

For data originating from Statistics Canada, data sourced to 'Statistics Canada' has been retrieved from CANSIM, the agency's electronic database; otherwise the source is identified as 'SC' plus the catalogue number.

Infoline Report

Contact: Cathy Stock
250 953-3703
Originally published in
2006 Census Fast Facts Issue 2006-15

Educational Attainment of British Columbians

Introduction

One of the Government's five great goals is to make B.C. the best educated, most literate jurisdiction on the continent.[1] Educational attainment plays an important role in determining labour force participation, employment, and types of jobs obtained. The 2006 Census contains a wealth of information on the educational attainment of British Columbians. Highlights from the 2006 Census are presented here.

Changes to the Census in 2006

Census questions relating to education attainment changed substantially between 2001 and 2006, principally to reflect developments in Canada's education system.

As a result of the changes, the 2006 Census provides more information on levels of educational attainment and fields of study. However, changes to the questionnaire have meant that comparisons with data from previous censuses are limited.[2]

Educational Attainment: Census Highlights

In 2006, only 12 percent of British Columbians (aged 25-64) had less than a high school education, the lowest proportion of all the provinces and territories. Six out of ten adults in B.C. had completed some form of post-secondary education, and almost one-quarter (24 percent) had a bachelor's degree or higher. These proportions were similar to the national averages.

Only 12 percent of British Columbians (aged 25-64) had not completed high school in 2006

Highest Level of Education, Population aged 25-64	BC	Canada
Less than high school	12%	15%
High school certificate or equivalent	26%	24%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	12%	12%
Non-university certificate or diploma	20%	20%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	6%	5%
University bachelor's degree or higher	24%	23%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

Source: 2006 Census, Statistics Canada

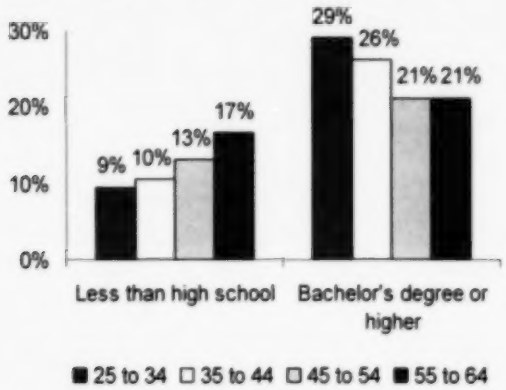
[1] For more information, please visit: http://www.bcbudget.gov.bc.ca/2008/stplan/default.html#1

[2] For more information on the changes to the education questions in the 2006 Census, please visit: http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/reference/infocensus/education.cfm

Educational Attainment by Age Group

Younger adults (aged 25-34) are more educated than their older counterparts—29 percent of young adults had a university bachelor's degree or higher compared with only 21 percent of their 45 to 64 year-old counterparts. Furthermore, of those who had not completed high school, just over 60 percent were 45 years or older.

Education attainment by Age Group—Younger generations have higher levels of education than their older counterparts



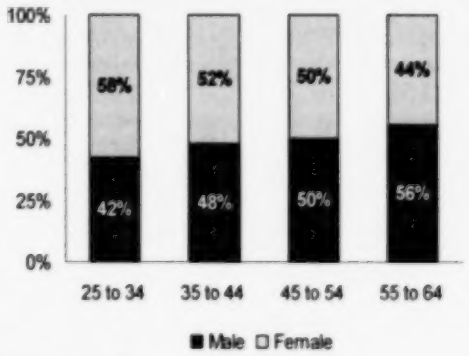
Source: 2006 Census, Statistics Canada

Census data suggests that fewer younger adults may be entering the trades—only 9 percent of the young adult population (aged 25-34) received a trades certificate, compared with 14 percent of the older population (aged 55-64).

Educational Attainment by Gender

Young women are leading the way in university attainment. In the past, the majority of university graduates with a bachelor's degree or higher were men, but in the youngest generation (aged 25-34), the majority of university graduates are women.

University Attainment by Age and Gender Young women are leading the way in university attainment



Source: 2006 Census, Statistics Canada

Field of Study by Gender

The Census uses the Classification of Instruction Programs (CIP) to classify programs into 12 major fields of study. Adult males with post-secondary education were most likely to have studied architecture, engineering, and related technologies, while adult females were more likely to have studied business, management, and public administration or health, parks, recreation, and fitness. The following table shows the top 5 fields of study for men and women age 25-64. The top five major fields of study account for 75 percent of men who had a post-secondary education in 2006 and 79 percent of women.

Business, management, & public administration is a popular field of study among both sexes

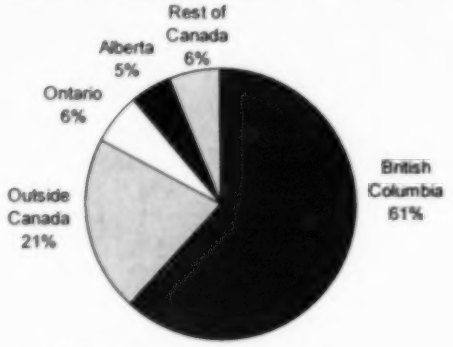
Top 5 Major Fields of Study, Population Aged 25-64	
Males	
Architecture, engineering, & related technologies	40%
Business, management & public administration	16%
Social, behavioural sciences & law	8%
Personal, protective & transportation services	6%
Health, parks, recreation & fitness	6%
Females	
Business, management & public administration	26%
Health, parks, recreation & fitness	22%
Social, behavioural sciences & law	13%
Education	11%
Humanities	7%

Source: 2006 Census, Statistics Canada

Location of Study

For the first time, the 2006 Census captured information on location of study (based on highest level of education obtained). The data show that approximately one-fifth (21 percent) of B.C.'s population with a post-secondary credential (age 15-64) was educated outside of Canada. In Ontario, this figure is similar (20 percent), but for Canada as a whole, the proportion educated outside of the country is only 15 percent. Seventeen percent of B.C.'s post-secondary credential holders were educated in other provinces, particularly Ontario and Alberta.

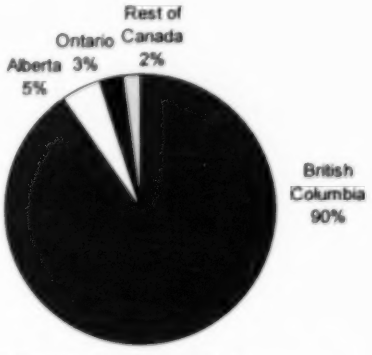
A large proportion of BC's population (aged 15-64) was educated outside of Canada



Source: 2006 Census, Statistics Canada

Although the Census cannot capture information on how many B.C. graduates emigrated to other countries, the Census can provide information on inter-provincial migration. In 2006, (excluding international emigration), 90 percent of post-secondary graduates (age 15-64) educated in B.C. remained in B.C. Of those who were educated in B.C. and moved to another province, most were living in Alberta or Ontario in 2006.

Excluding those who left Canada, most BC graduates (aged 15-64) were still in BC in 2006



Source: 2006 Census, Statistics Canada

Note: for supporting data tables regarding this article, please see the original version published in Census Fast Facts 2006:
www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/cen06/facts/cff0615.pdf

Statistics Canada's Workshop Series

Call for our workshop calendar!

Estimating Economic Impact

This one day workshop will teach participants about our Input-Output models. The Input-Output models are generally used to simulate the economic impact of an expenditure on a given basket of goods or services or the output of a specific industry. The simulation results from a shock to an Input-Output model show the direct and indirect impacts, which industries benefit the most, the number of jobs created, rough estimates of indirect taxes and subsidies generated... etc.

This course will be taught by Fabienne Leclerc, Senior Analyst, Input-Output Division Ottawa. Fabienne is the Unit Head of the Dissemination and Marketing section, and she is familiar with the construction and uses of the Input-Output Model.

VANCOUVER

November 12, 2008
8:30 am - 4:30 pm

6th Floor Boardroom
Statistics Canada
300 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC

Refreshments will be served throughout the day.

Workshop Topics include:

- Overview of the Input-Output Accounts
- Structure of Input Output tables
- Building the IO tables - a case study
- Classifications/Input-Output Framework
- I/O Models
- Demonstration with a fictive example
- Mathematical Model
- Multipliers and examples
- Sample simulations
- Use of template to specify Model shocks

Register early as space is limited

Fee is $300 + GST

Early registration: $275 + GST (at least 3 weeks prior)

Learn from the Experts!!

FT

REGISTRATION

Name: _____

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Visa__ M/C__ Amex__ Cheque__ Amount $ (incl. GST):_____

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Suite 600, 300 West Georgia Street
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Refund Policy—Registrations are guaranteed once payment is received. Fees will be refunded, less $75 administration charge, if written notice is received at least 3 business days prior to the workshop. Substitutions are permitted at any time.

Statistics Canada will only use your information to complete this sales transaction, deliver your product(s), announce product updates and administer your account. From time to time we may offer you other Statistics Canada products and services or ask you to participate in our market research. If you do not wish to be contacted again for ☐ promotional purposes ☐ and/or market research, check as appropriate and fax or mail this page to us, call (604) 666-1851 or e-mail prairies.info@statcan.gc.ca

Aussi disponible en français.

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Statistics Canada's Survey Skills Workshops

Call for our workshop calendar!

Developing Satisfaction Surveys

This workshop teaches the fundamentals of designing and implementing an effective satisfaction survey. The course material will assist researchers in producing respondent friendly questionnaires that result in useful and accurate survey data. The course will also help to provide an understanding of the importance of client and employee satisfaction in strategic decision making and business planning. The unique aspects of this type of survey enable you to determine your client's service expectations and their perceptions of your organizations performance.

VICTORIA

November 12-13, 2008
8:30 am - 4:30 pm

Location TBA

Refreshments will be served throughout the day.

Workshop Topics include:

Survey Planning

- Performance measures
- Client satisfaction vs. employee satisfaction
- Fundamentals of collecting data and maximizing response

Questionnaires

- Question structure; open and closed questions
- Rating scales
- Questionnaire design; wording, sequencing and layout

Sampling Methods

- Probability vs. non-probability sampling
- Sample types and exit surveys
- The factors affecting sample size

Processing and Analysis

- The "drivers" of satisfaction
- Summarizing, graphing and presenting survey findings

Register early as space is limited

Fee is $550 + GST

Early registration: $499 + GST (at least 3 weeks prior)

Learn from the Survey Experts!!

REGISTRATION

FT

Name: _____

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Visa__ M/C__ Amex__ Cheque__ Amount $ (incl. GST):____

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Fed Gov Dept#: ____ Org#: ____ Ref#: _____

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Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Infoline

October 3, 2008
Issue 08–40

Email transmission information service from BC Stats

also on the Internet at www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca

BC at a glance . . .

POPULATION (thousands)	Jul 1/08	% change on one year ago
BC	4,381.6	1.7
Canada	33,311.4	1.2
GDP and INCOME (Revised Apr 28)		
(BC - at market prices)	2007	% change on one year ago
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) *($ millions)*	190,214	5.5
GDP *($ 2002 millions)*	163,200	3.1
GDP *($ 2002 per Capita)*	37,258	1.7
Personal Disposable Income *($ 2002 per Capita)*	24,728	3.0
TRADE ($ millions, seasonally adjusted)		% change on prev. month
Manufacturing Shipments - Jul	3,306	-1.2
Merchandise Exports - Jul	2,830	-3.1
Retail Sales - Jul	4,804	-0.8
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	% change on one year ago	12-month avg % change
(all items - Aug 2008)		
BC	3.3	1.9
Vancouver	3.5	2.1
Victoria	2.9	1.4
Canada	3.5	2.4
LABOUR FORCE (thousands)		% change on
(seasonally adjusted)	Aug '08	prev. month
Labour Force - BC	2,429	-0.1
Employed - BC	2,325	0.0
Unemployed - BC	104	-3.1
		Jul '08
Unemployment Rate - BC *(percent)*	4.3	4.4
Unemployment Rate - Canada *(percent)*	6.1	6.1
INTEREST RATES (percent)	Oct 1/08	Oct 3/07
Prime Business Rate	4.75	6.25
Conventional Mortgages - 1 year	6.35	7.05
- 5 year	7.20	7.19
US-CANADA EXCHANGE RATE	Oct 1/08	Oct 3/07
(avg. noon spot rate) Cdn $ per US $	1.0609	0.9961
(closing rate) US $ per Cdn $	0.9416	1.0016
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATE		% change on
(industrial aggregate - dollars)	Aug '08	one year ago
BC	777.68	2.8
Canada	788.85	3.5

SOURCES:

Population, Gross Domestic Product, Trade, Prices, Labour Force, Wage Rate } Statistics Canada

Interest Rates, Exchange Rates: Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics

For latest Weekly Financial Statistics see www.bankofcanada.ca

Now Available: High Tech Profile

The 2008 edition of the Profile of the British Columbia High Technology Sector is now available.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/bus_stat/busind/hi_tech.asp

Updated: Socio-Economic Profiles

The latest instalment of our socio-economic profiles and indicators are now available. These highly-regarded profiles provide information that measures the relative successes and challenges across regions of the province.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/sep/index.asp

Immigration & Diversity Profiles

The WelcomeBC site now features two series of graphic profiles based on the 2006 Census. Over 200 individual documents in each series reveal the characteristics of British Columbia, its regions, and communities.

Www.welcomebc.ca/en/growing_your_community/trends/2006/

Released this week by BC Stats

- Profile of BC High Technology Sector, 2008
- Migration Highlights, 2nd Quarter 2008
- Immigration Highlights, 2nd Quarter 2008

Next week

- Quarterly Regional Statistics, 2nd Quarter 2008
- Labour Force Statistics, September 2008
- Earnings & Employment Trends, Sept. 2008

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